ABSTRACT

TITLE: COMPARISON OF ANAESTHETIC EFFICACY OF NALBUPHINE AND DEXMEDETOMIDINE AS AN ADJUVANT TO 0.5% ROPIVACAINE AND 2% LIGNOCAINE FOR SUPRACLAVICULAR BLOCK IN UPPER LIMB SURGERIES

AIM: To study the duration of postoperative analgesia

INTRODUCTION: Brachial plexus block provides an useful alternative to general anaesthesia for upper limb surgeries. Ropivacaine newly emerging local anaesthetics is used . And dexmedetomidine an alpha 2 agonist and nalbuphine opioid agonist –antagonist are used as adjuvants to improve the quality and density of block

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A randomized prospective controlled double blind study was undertaken in patients who were posted for upper limb surgeries under brachial plexus block. 60 patients with ASA class I and II were randomly grouped into two groups. Group N received 20 ml of ropivacaine 0.5% , 10 ml lignocaine 2% mixed with 10mg of nalbuphine and Group D received 20 ml of ropivacaine 0.5% , 10 ml of lignocaine 2% with 50 microgram of dexmedetomidine.

RESULTS: Group D had quicker onset of block and prolonged duration of postoperative analgesia when compared to group N

DISCUSSION: Addition of dexmedetomidine to ropivacaine 0.5% speeds the onset of sensory and motor blockade , also prolongs the duration of postoperative analgesia ,thus reducing the requirements of rescue analgesics. Nalbuphine though not in par with dexmedetomidine but still prolonged the duration of analgesia.

CONCLUSION: Combination of ropivacaine 0.5% and dexmedetomidine has significantly faster onset and prolonged duration of postoperative analgesia.

KEY WORDS: ropivacaine, dexmedetomidine, nalbuphine